The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1870. NO. 85.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian Struggle.

Minor Engagements Reported Near Paris.

The Prussians Forming a Second Cordon Around the City.

A Decisive Battle Looked for Near Rouen.

Lyons Rapidly Armies for Defence.

Late Balloon Messages Giving an Account of Affairs in Paris.

The City Declared to be Supplied with Provisions for Three Months.

News of the Strasbourg Disaster Received at Tours.

Other Choice Extracts from the Secret History of the Second Empire.

The Third and Gentlest Syllable of the Infant Lords.

FRANCE.

SECRET DISPATCHES.

TOURS, Oct. 6.—The battle which occurred near Chateau Gai ions, on the 4th, has been misrepresented of important result. The French were defeated. It is estimated at 16,000. The position taken by the French necessitated the evacuation of Thiervers by the Prussians. The French were driven back with great slaughter. The Prussians then fell back upon Chateau Gai ions, and were driven from that position, out of which they were driven by the French.

CHATEAUDUN, Oct. 6, via TOURS, Oct. 8.—Fighting commenced here this morning anew. Mitrailleuses are employed.

St. GERMAIN, Oct. 6, via TOURS, Oct. 6.—There was a fight at Versailles yesterday, in which the Prussians were worsted. The Prussians were driven back with great slaughter.

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NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Prussian reserves: "The concentration of a German force of 200,000 men between the Seine and the Loire, and the movement toward the south of Prussia, and shall be continued, the preparations of the first named, the commencement of which is already known, are now advanced from time to time to new will play and battle, which the King, Commander-in-Chief, and the Crown Prince, they could control the whole of Southern France as completely as the Germans now control the Champagne region, and they could penetrate the country with as much ease as they have penetrated the fertilest Confederacy, hardly a puddle of dampness.

SECOND TO NO PLOW UP.

After twilight on the 30th Metz will surrender to the west of Paris here, both bodies, and are to be taken up to the Prussian armies.

Seventy-five-one hundred of Paris; the town made the great Volunteer people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Letters from Paris say the rumors that General Trochu is raising troops account the experience and ability of General Ducrot.

The Patriotes claim that the Prussians will not attempt a decisive engagement; but Ducrot is anxious for it.

The government is taking measures to insure Normandy against devastation by sending away a large number of cattle.

An Admiralty report that convoys have arrived at Paris with provisions, and have supplied the country more than sufficient.

A battalion of the Garde Mobile, raised in the Department of the Seine Inferieure, and known as the Chasseurs de Rouen, is mentioned in having distinguished themselves in the recent fighting.

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The following was received this morning, per balloon from Paris, dated, 30th, and addressed as a card:

"E. B. EDDIE, New York:

"MY DEAR EDDIE—Still very lonely. I am in no danger. There are many of provisions here. The terrible stories circulated by Bismarck respecting the scarcity of provisions are entirely false. The troops are in excellent condition.

"Affectionately yours, WILLIAM F. KIMBALL."

CHICAGO, Oct. 6, via TOURS, Oct. 8.—Passengers leaving Chateaudun note skirmishing anew. Mitrailleuses are employed.

St. GERMAIN, Oct. 6, via TOURS, Oct. 6.—There was a fight at Versailles, Wednesday. The Prussians were worsted. The Prussians were driven back with great slaughter.

TOURS, Oct. 6.—It is reported that M. Gambetta has left Paris in a balloon. Particulars are not known.

No news from Paris.

The Prussians command that the colonies in the Place Vendome be razed and melted into cannon.

The battle of Sedanne is conceded to give more to the Prussians.

A report from General Bigot, forwarded from Tours, says that a detached column was attacked yesterday, by the French troops under his command.

TOURS, Oct. 6.—General Rigot reports from Chevilly, on Wednesday, that he had reconnoitered toward Toury with three brigades of cavalry and infantry and a few pieces. He encountered the enemy, surrounded the village, took five Bavarian prisoners and captured a convoy of provisions. Although the village was in the hands of the Bavarians, by strategy, 800 strong, supported by six infantry, six pieces of artillery and a body of cavalry, he returned immediately to Artenay, which was not attacked. The enemy's forces, reported to be 30,000

The Bankrupt Sale of Jewelry,
AT 45 CLARK-ST.
WILL CONTINUE OUT OVER SUNDAY.
SMMENSACOOUE.
WINE OF LIFE.
COUCH NO MORE.
DYSPEPSIA.
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S REMEDIES
TREASURY STATION
TREASURER'S OFFICE
Receipts of the United States
During the Week Ending
October 7, 1870.
TREASURY CASH.
Gold Coin and Bullion.....$ 1,000,000
Gold Certificates.....$ 1,000,000
Currency.....$ 1,000,000
Total.....$ 3,000,000
Gold Certificates.....$ 1,000,000
Currency.....$ 1,000,000
Total.....$ 2,000,000
Gold Coin and Bullion.....$ 1,000,000
Gold Certificates.....$ 1,000,000
Currency.....$ 1,000,000
Total.....$ 3

TRANSACTIONS AT LAW.

Analysis of the United States Circuit Court Trial Calendar.

Suits for "Rents"--A Hay Crop Dispute--Divorce Record.

United States Circuit Court.

ANALYSIS OF THE TRIAL CALENDAR.

The call of the trial calendar made up for this, the October term, will, considering the number of cases on the docket, be a short one. The number of cases set down for trial is 27, and of these 10 are in equity, leaving 17 at law. Of the latter, 5 are ejectments, 3 are for partition, 2 are for foreclosure of mortgage, 1 is for dower, 1 for rent, 1 for breach of covenant, 1 is for trespass, 1 is for forcible detainer, 1 is for replevin, and 1 is for damages. The United States is plaintiff in four cases, four more grow out of proceedings in bankruptcy, and in the remaining case the plaintiff is a corporation. Of the 10 equity cases, one is a bill for foreclosure of mortgage, one is for partition, one for specific performance of contract, one for injunction, one for account, one for dower, and four are bills to foreclose mechanics' liens. The latter class of cases is unusually large, and the number will be increased by the filing of a number of bills which are now in course of preparation. The original writing dates from 1847, and the plaintiff claims that his title has been perfected within the statutory limitation of twenty years. The defendants claim that the original writing was void, and that the plaintiff's title is therefore defective. The case was brought for work and material not provided for in the contract, and for damages for delay. The defendants claim that the contract was not performed according to the terms thereof, and that the delay was caused by the plaintiff himself. The case will probably be continued in the contract, as to not characterize the work as required by the contract, and that the plaintiff has failed to perform the contract in many particulars. The defendants claim that the plaintiff is not entitled to recover, as he has not complied with the statute in relation to the filing of his claim for a mechanic's lien. The plaintiff claims that he has complied with the statute, and that the defendants have been duly notified of the filing of the claim

FOREIGN.

The Siege of Paris.

The Prussians Engaged in Diverting the City's Water Supply.

The Scarcity of Food Beginning to be Realized.

Bread Riots Imminent.

Further French Accounts of French Successes.

Prussian Cavalry Drafting the Country of Provisions.

A General Uprising Reported in the Vosges.

Sensational Account of an Aerial Combat.

Another Circular from Bismark Explaining Prussia's Terms of Peace.

The Prussians Adopt a New System of Army Operations.

Turkey Alarmed at Russian Military Movements.

FRANCE.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

London, Oct. 7.—The Prussian Guard is north of Paris, between the Canal de Lourcque, and the Northern Railway. On its right is stationed the Fourth Corps, and the on are the Twelfth Corps.

To the pioneers of the Prussian Guard have been assigned the task of diverting the waters of the Canal de Lourcque into La Morce River, a stream which falls into the Seine some miles below Paris. Should the Prussians succeed in this design, one source of the water supply of the besieged will be cut off.

The Prussian guns are nearly all in position before Paris, and the bombardment will be commenced from all the batteries simultaneously. The moment the arrangements are perfected, the French fortresses at Bondy, Schinitzit, and New Brisvache are to be attacked at once.

SECRET NEGOTIATIONS.

London, Oct. 7.—A despatch from Vendome, a town in the department of Loir-et-Cher, dated at 6 o'clock last evening, contains the following intelligence:

"The Prussians have been driven from Jonville, Lourz, and neighboring villages in the department of Eure-et-Loire. The French captured twenty prisoners, including one of Prince Albert's couriers. The road between this place (Vendome) and Lourz is thronged with the National Guard. There is much excitement in this section of France."

Tours, Oct. 7.—The villages about Epinal are filled with troops. The Prefect of Epinal telegraphs, at midnight of the 6th, to the Minister of the Interior, that a combat occurred yesterday, between the towns of Luxe and Bruyeres, against 6,000 to 10,000 Prussians, supported by artillery. The French troops, aided by the National Guards, held their position.

Rouen, 7, via Tours.—The Prussians at Gisors have been reinforced by a cavalry brigade. The enemy have, however, formed a camp near Gisors of 3,000 men. Telegraphic communication with it is now interrupted, and the country is terrified.

[Special to the New York Times.]

London, Oct. 7.—Speaking of the engagement at Chirvilly, our Paris correspondent says: "I was at Dr. Swinburn describe the wounds of the needle-gun as terrible. His balls are of smaller size than any other used. Our ambulance went further in the Prussian lines than like those of the Germans after the last battle. It was fortunate that the party fell into the hands of Lieutenant Prussian regiments, or they would have been killed in safety. The officers told Rev. Lawson that if by chance he had fallen in with the Foure regiments composed of ignorant fellows, they would not know what the consequences might have been. They were treated with great courtesy.

PRUSSIAN REPRISALS.

London, Oct. 7.—The captors of Toul have been charges with the theft of Gallerie.

The Prussians have secured the provinces of Marne, Orneare, and Priscly without finding any traces of French troops.

The Prussians have established Matthiasson, and are marching towards Aldrich.

London, Oct. 7.—Troops to Tours have occupied from Pacy and Vernon, small towns in the department of Eure. They were vigorously but ineffectually opposed by the Prussians.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 7, (evening) via Bruxes.—The Fourth Prussian Cavalry are scouring the country toward the Loire. They drove a party of Mobiles out of Monsteau on Monday. Nothing important transpired before Paris yesterday or today.

Epernay has been completely evacuated by the Prussians. There are still about 2,000 at Bashoeilet.

The French say the enemy's cavalry at Tours is diminished 1,500, and that the enemy is evacuating the country around Tours, and apparently fall big back on Blampes.

—CHANZON, Oct. 6, via Tours, Oct. 7.—Epernay has been evacuated by the enemy, who are retreating.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—General Gambetta reports to the Minister of War, from Rouen, on the 6th, that the enemy are going toward New Brisack. There was skirmishing on the previous day, but without serious result.

THE ADVANCE ON LYONS.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—Fresh troops are have been received show a steady advance by the Prussians invading the east and southeast of France, on their march to Lyons, 263 miles.

A despatch says there is a general rising in the Vosages. There are no regular troops there, but all the men are armed. The Prussian Guards are in all the towns, and give no quarter.

[Special Despatch to the New York Times.]

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

London, Oct. 7.—The following is an extract from a Paris journal dated Oct. 4:

"The Socialists' opposition is still at work and growing bolder. They have caused the construction of the ramparts to be left off, and will, for the benefit of the national defenders, and neglect tradon of the property of all accomplices in the Bonapartist conspiracy. The Socialists have not been weak enough to yield in some points to these men. They also demand the destruction of the Column Vendome, and all monuments connected to Bonaparte.

"The question of food begins to be serious, and food riots are feared. Already the chimneys are urging the people on saying that the provisions belong to the people, and that Paris has a right to take them. Five thousand horses and 4,000 sheep are killed daily, which is more than enough if a just distribution were made; but, unfortunately, the rich buy the best, and little or none is left for the poor. Many grocers have been closed by the people for raising prices. There is no forage for horses, which are being killed for meat. Chassepot and wood are now fairly failed, which is a serious thing for the poor; still they may hold out against famine if proper organization is made. The government has fixed the price of bread, and made requisition for all the wheat and flour in the city."

The Paris correspondent of the London News writes that supplies of meat are vanishing. Breadstuffs are plenty. There are six months' of grain, ammunition, etc.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

PARIS, Oct. 7.—A letter of the 5th states that the Strasbourg statue is now called the Statue de Resistance, and on the 26 was decorated by citizens. All places of amusement are closed.

The defeat of the sortie on the 1st, at Nanteau, created consternation. Many have been the encounters at night between organized bands of ruffians and the military. Should further reverses occur it is feared that the Communists classes would inaugurate a terrible convulsion.

Under date of the 4th the same correspondent states that news of the success of Trochu, Ducrot and Toul had a depressing effect, and troops filled the streets to preserve order.

General Burnside and Paul Forten arrived here yesterday, with a letter from Jules Favre. They went to the American Legation, and had an interview with Favre. Burnside declares that the fortifications of Paris are near formidable.

The Prussians fail in their attempts to plant batteries and build roads at night, by reason of the electric light discovering them to the French gunners on the bastions.

Minister Washburne has abandoned his residence, as the whole quarter is barricaded and fortified.

The Ministers declare their inability to furnish more arms at present.

All Americans will leave Paris when Washburne leaves.

A balloon company offers to take people out of the city for 5,000 francs each.

Jacobins demand an equal distribution of food.

SITUATION AT TOURS.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—Gen. McMahon, Commander of the Army of the Loire, has arrived here.

Great quantities of arms and stores are pouring in from all parts of France.

A circular issued from the War Office, dated Sept. 29, requires the immediate formation of military corps. Also the number of Deputies to be chosen by the Constituent Assembly at the rate of one to 50,000 souls. Also that all municipal bodies elected in 1865 be repealed.

RUMORS.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 6, via BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The Prussians have opened their heavy batteries on Strasburg. The cannonade lasted all day. The French replied with spirit, and the cannonade lasted two hours. The result is unknown, but is probably indecisive.

ADVANCED APPEAL FROM LOUIS BLANC.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Tribune's special Paris letter, Oct. 4, says: "Louis Blanc has written a letter to the English people. He says the cause of Paris is a momentous phenomenon, the decision of which is important to the progress of liberty. The King of Prussia represents the principle of monarchy. He appeals to the English people, but not for pity, for assistance. He says that the Prussians

KODAK